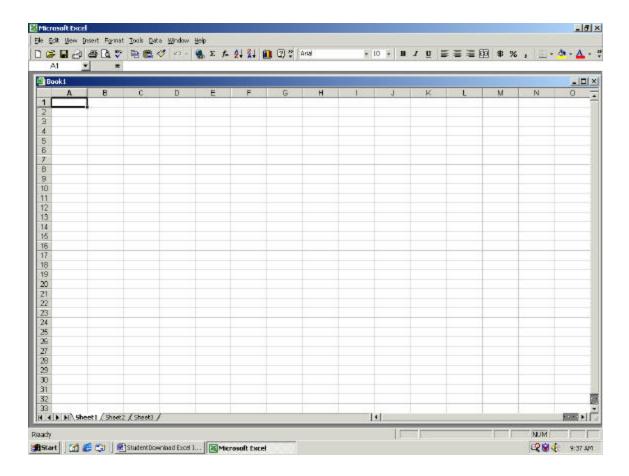
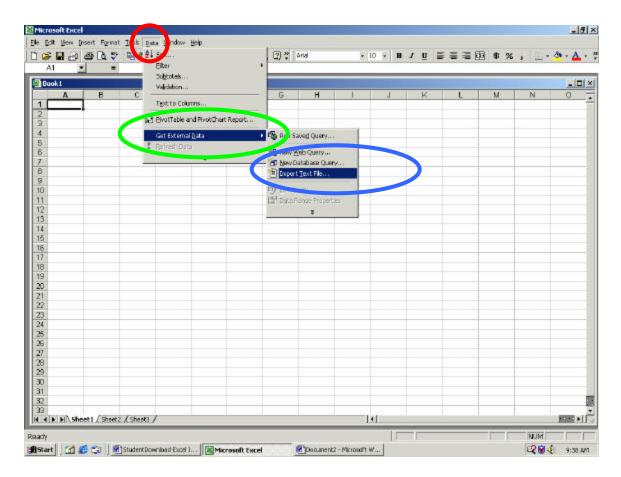
How to create an Excel spreadsheet From a Text file:



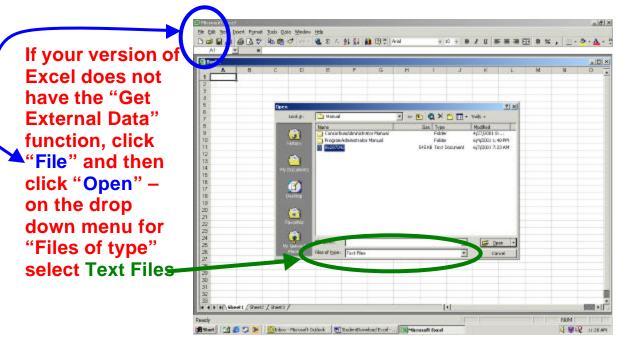
First, open Excel.
This should show you a blank spreadsheet.

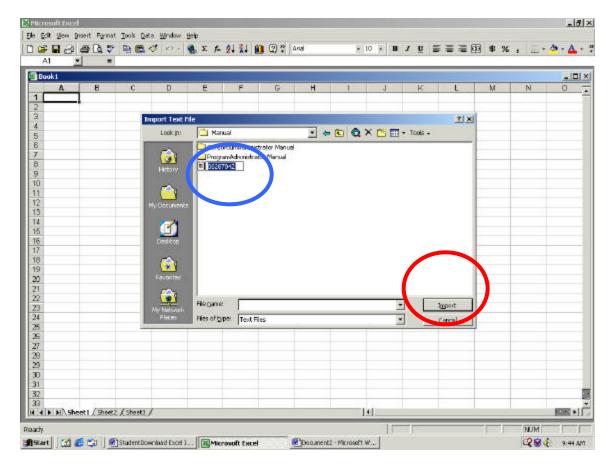


click on Data in the menu bar at the top of your screen

then highlight .Get External Data.

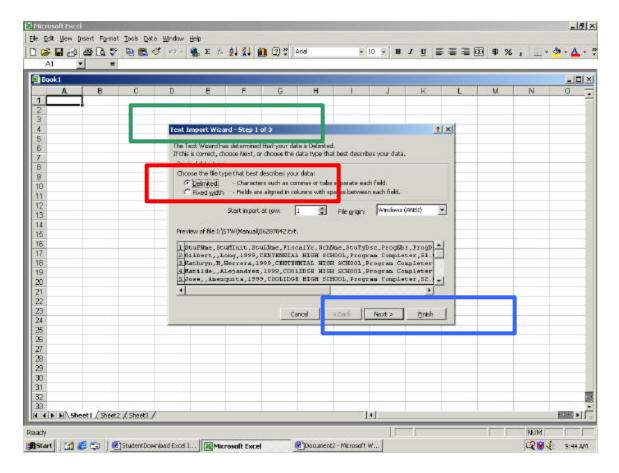
then click on Import Text file





Find the text file you created containing the Student Data Download you selected. This will be located in whatever folder you saved it in.

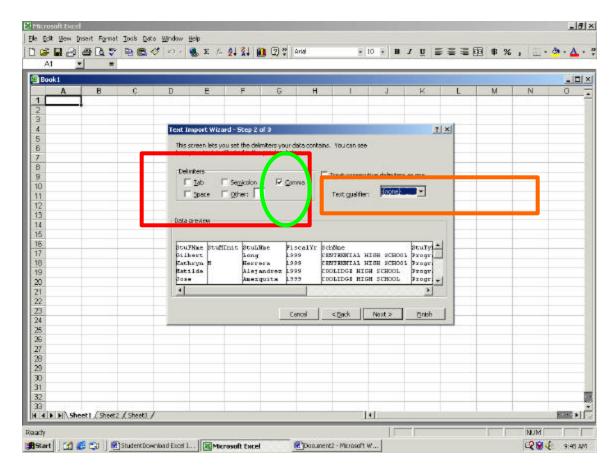
Highlight your text file, and click on Import.



When you click on Import, a Text Import Wizard will appear.

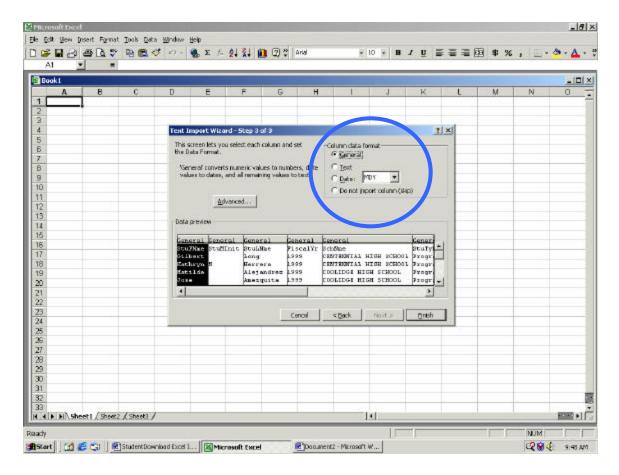
Select Delimited – this is comma-delimited file.
This means that commas separate each field.
This allows the computer to sort the information correctly.

Click on Next.



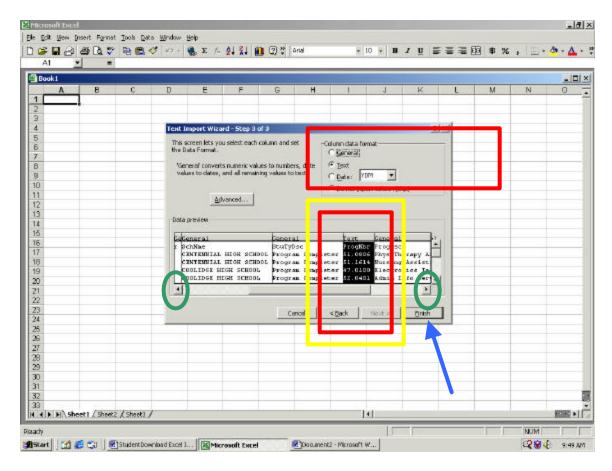
In the Deliminaters box –
Click off Tab so it is NOT checked
Click on Comma so it IS checked

Click on the drop down arrow by Text qualifier – select (none)



In the Column data format box -

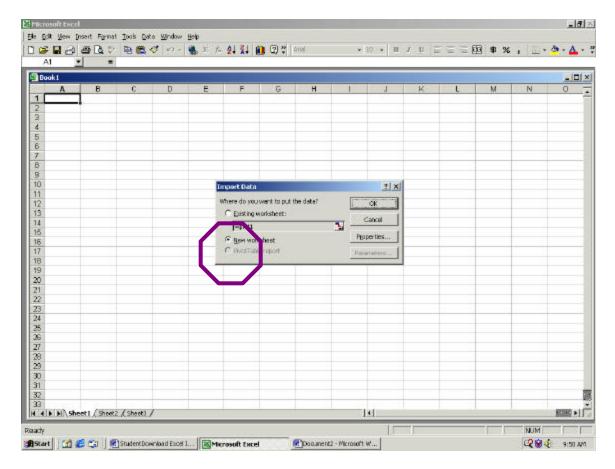
General is selected as the default selection. Leave this as the selection.



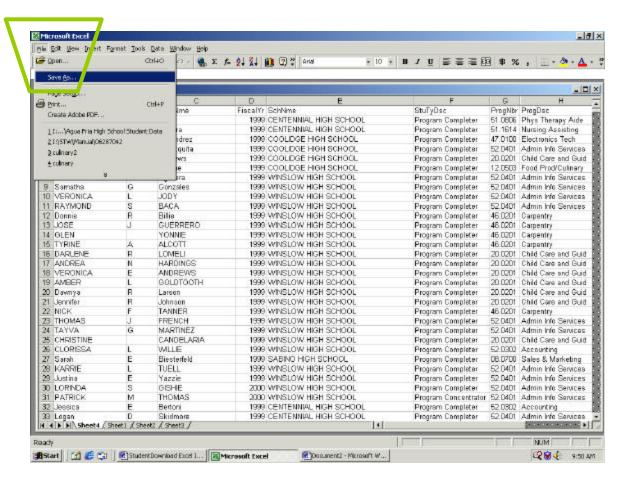
All columns will be listed under the General format except one so that Excel will format the column correctly. You must change the Column data format of the Program Number (ProgNbr) from General to Text.

Use the scrolling arrows to scroll over to the ProgNbr column, select the column, and then click on Text in the Column data format box to change this from General to Text. If you do not do this, Excel will truncate all programs that end in zeros (Excel will truncate as 47.0100 to 47.01). Excel will not do this if the field is a text field.

When you are finished with your changes, click Finish.

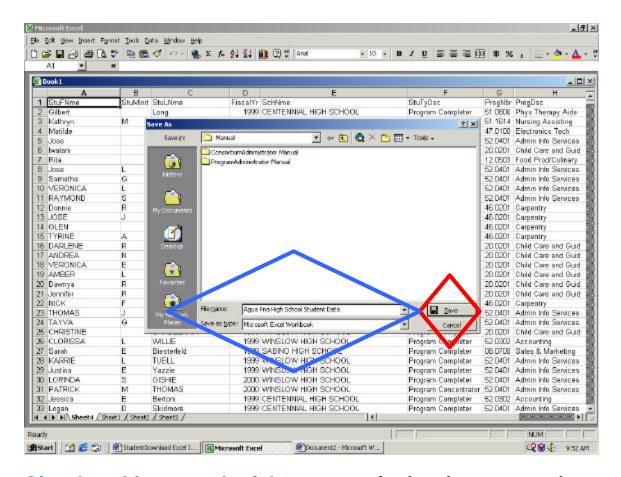


Select New worksheet



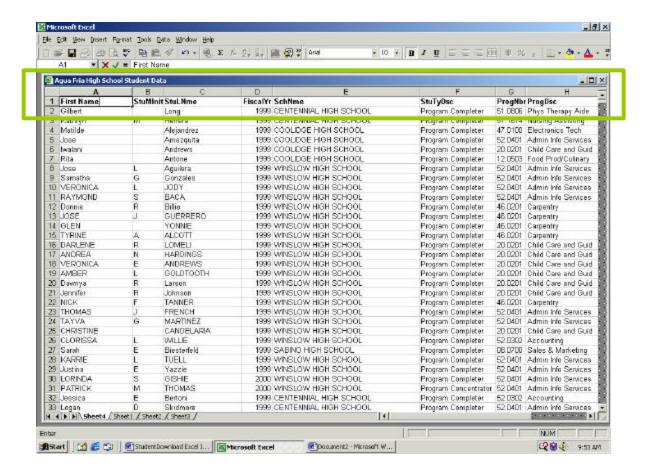
Select File

Select Save As



Give the table a meaningful name – as in the above example – "Agua Fria High School Student Data". This name explains the contents of the data.

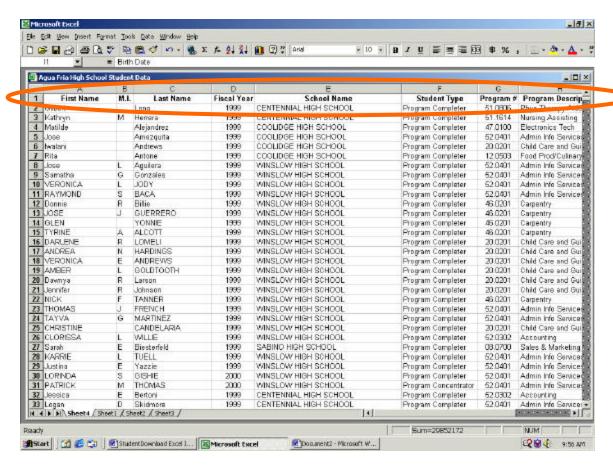
Click on Save.



Row 1 contains the spreadsheet headers. To identify this as the header row you may want to highlight the row and make the text bold.

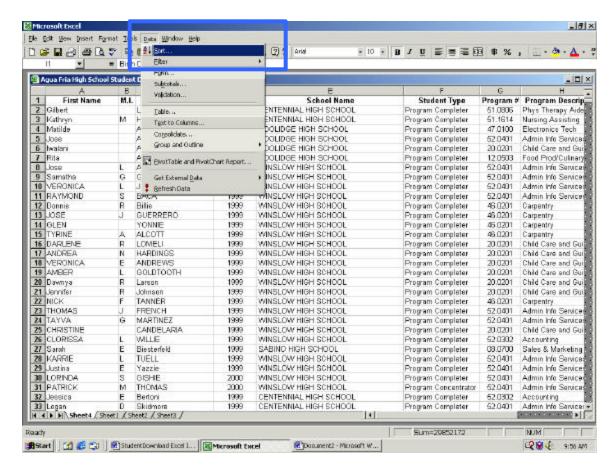
You can now either keep the field names that are provided, or change them to other field names – for example, you can change StuFNme to FirstName, etc.

To change field names, click on each header row cell and type the new field name.



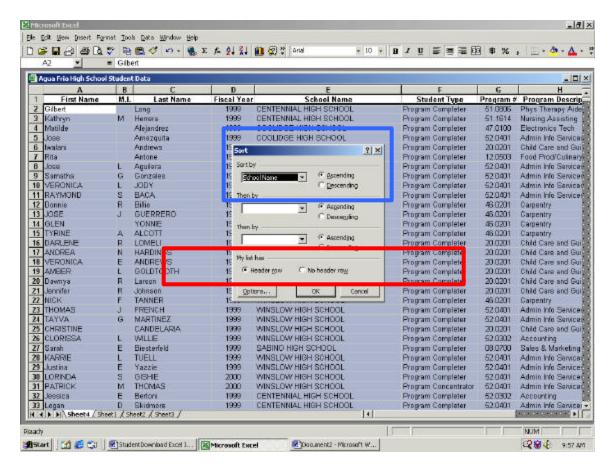
In the above example I have changed the field names to First Name, M.I., Last Name, Fiscal Year, School Name, Student Type, Program #, Program Description. Continue changing the field names until all are done. Remember, it is not necessary to change the field names – but you can if you want to.

I also formatted the header row and some of the columns by centering the data.



You can now view, sort, delete, and study your Student Download Data.

To sort the spreadsheet select Data from the menu toolbar. Then select Sort.

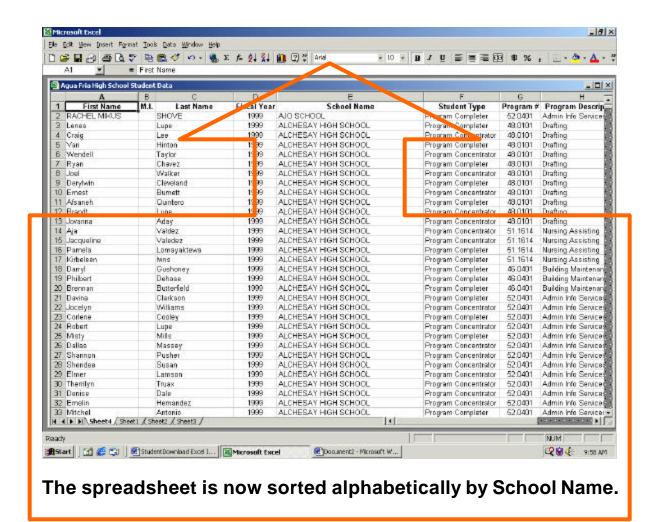


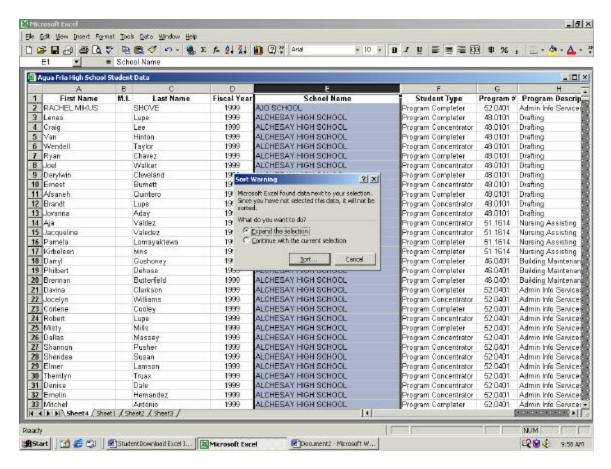
A Sort box will appear.

The lower section of the Sort selection box called "My list has" allows you to select "Header row" or "No header row". Be sure that Header row is selected.

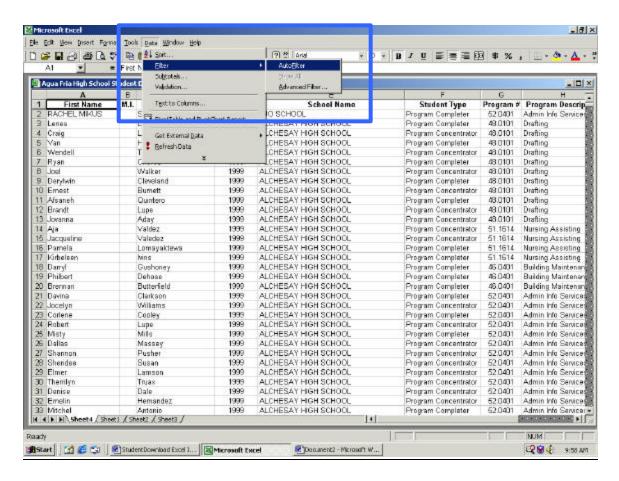
Under "Sort by" click on the drop down menu to select the column by which you wish to sort. I have selected School Name. You can also select sub-categories by which to sort.

Click OK.





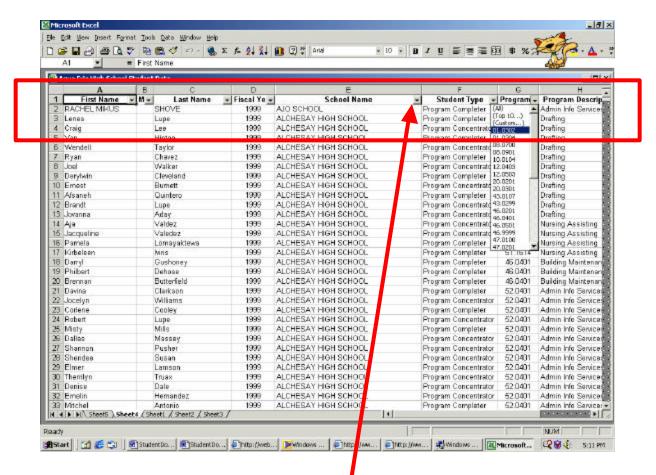
Do not sort the spreadsheet by selecting a column. This will alphabetize the data in that column only and will destroy the integrity of the spreadsheet.



You can also sort the data by selecting Data

Then Filter

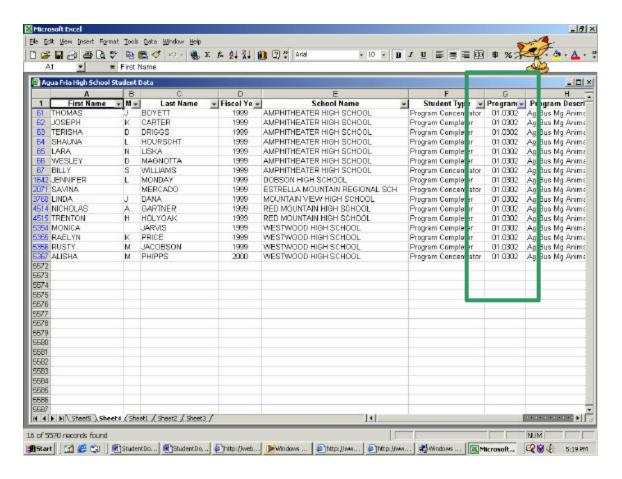
Then Auto Filter



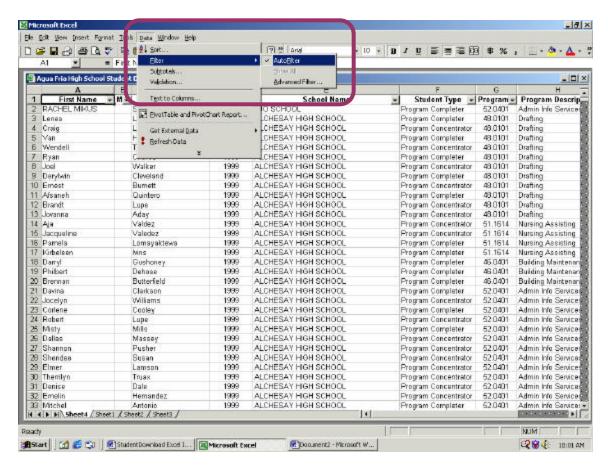
Auto Filter places drop down arrows on each column's header row.

Click on a drop down arrow and select the information you want to see filtered.

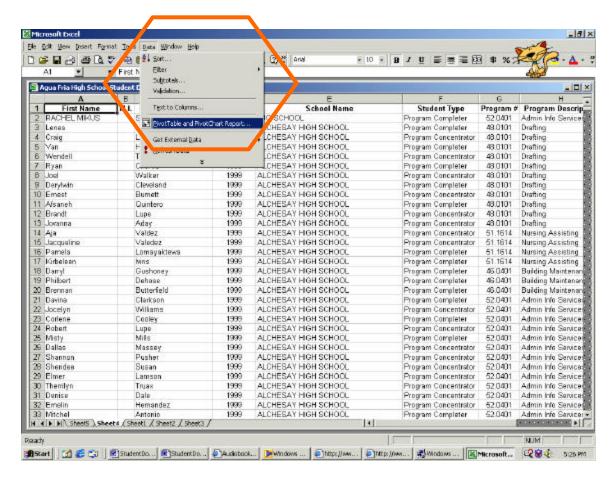
I have selected Program # 01.0302.



The spreadsheet now shows only those rows with Program # 01.0302.

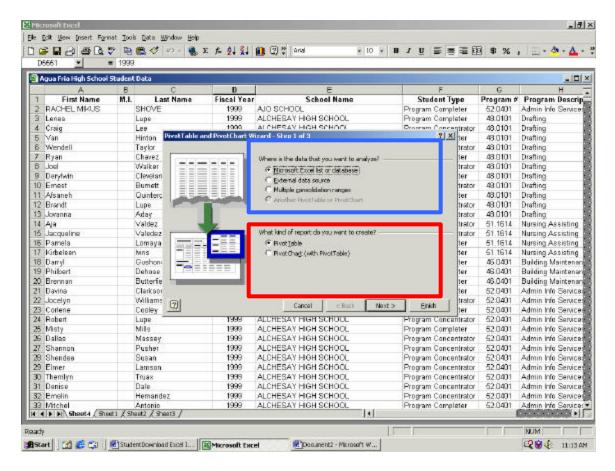


To remove the Auto Filter feature select Data, Filter, and Auto Filter. This will uncheck the Auto Filter feature.



You can also sort the date by using a Pivot Table.

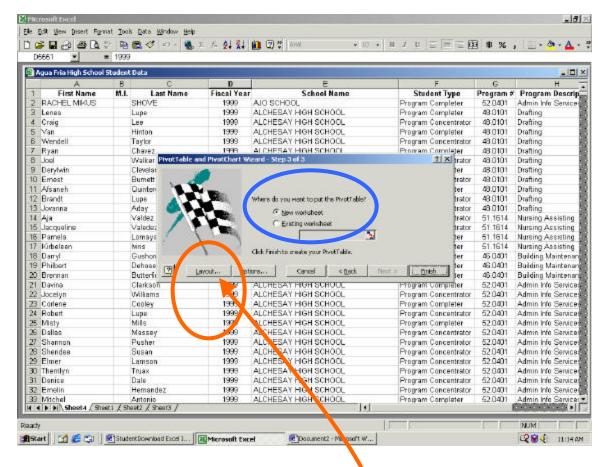
Select Data then Pivot Table and Pivot Chart Report.



In the section "Where is the data that you want to analyze?" Select Microsoft Excel list or database.

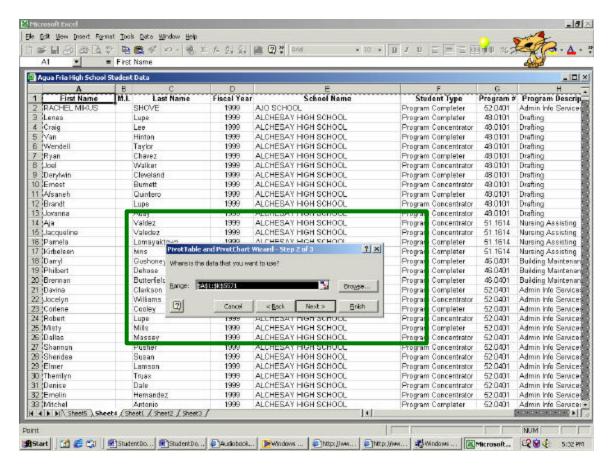
In the section "What kind of report do you want to create?" Select Pivot Table.

Click on Next.



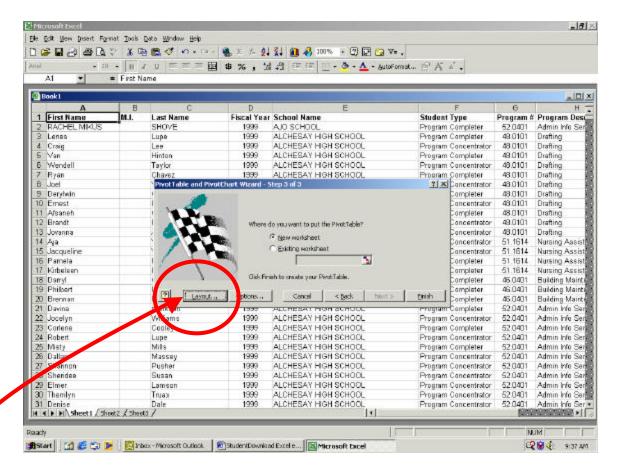
Select New worksheet.

Click on Layout.



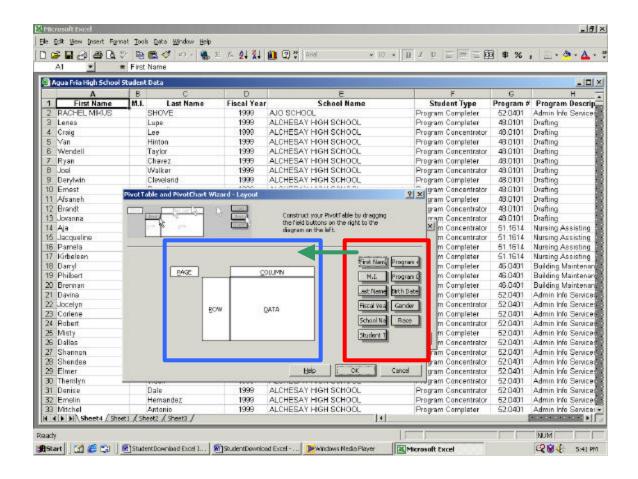
Excel automatically selects the Range (total area) your data covers unless you tell it otherwise. Do not change the Range.

Click Next

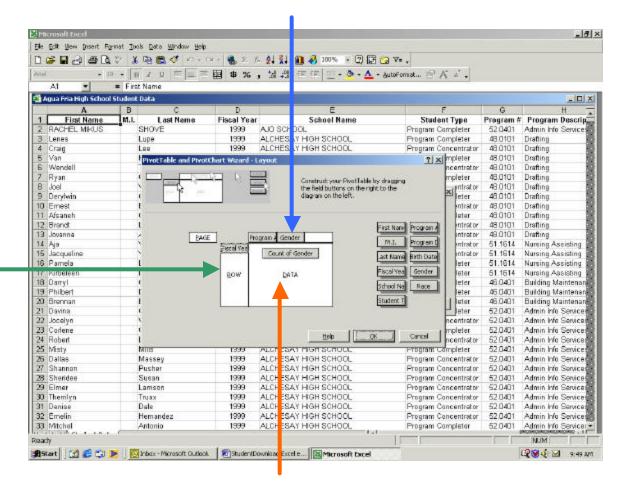


The Wizard now asks you where you would like to put the Pivot Table. I have selected New worksheet.

Click Layout.

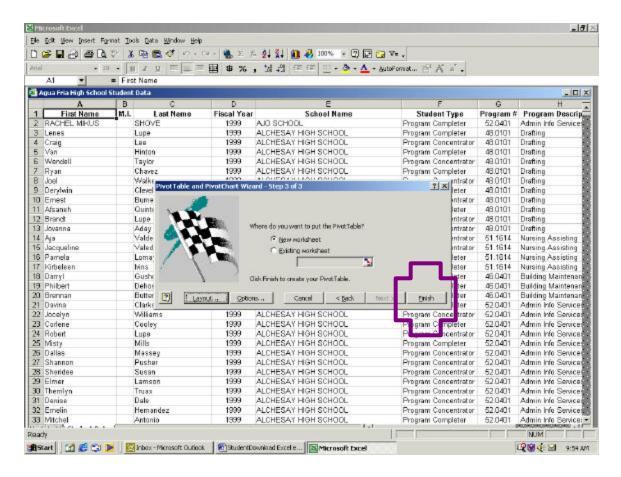


From the Wizard Layout screen you can sort your data in various ways by dragging the field buttons on the right to the diagram on the left.

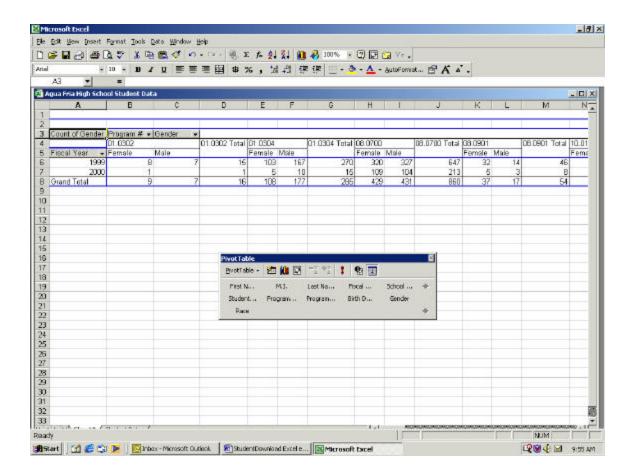


In the above scenario, I dragged Gender to the Data area of the diagram, Fiscal Year to the Row area, and Program # and Gender to the Column area. The Data area defaults to the Count function.

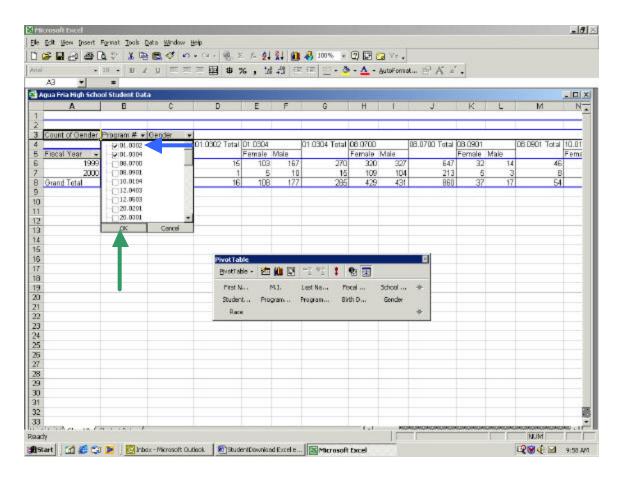
When you are finished dragging your selections, click OK.



Click Finish

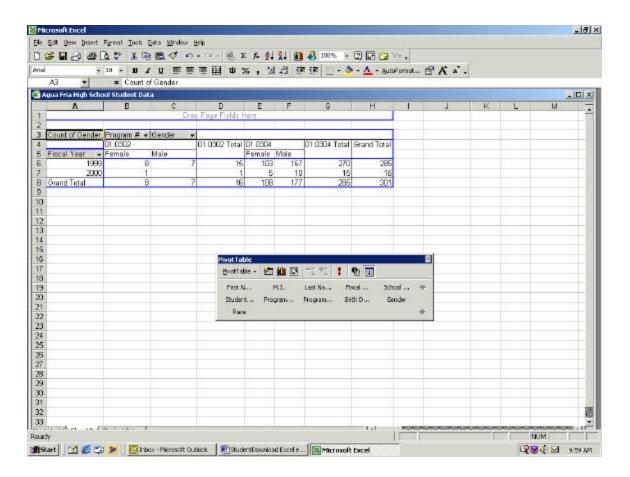


The new worksheet now shows you the count of Females and Males in each program area.

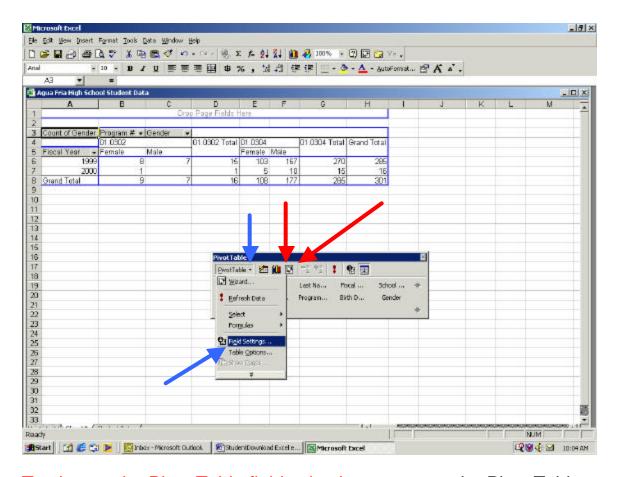


Click on the drop down arrow next to one of your field selections. I clicked on the drop down arrow for Program #. I only want to see the data for Program #'s 01.0302 and 01.0304 so I leave checkmarks by those Program #'s.

Click OK.



Now the Pivot Table only shows data for Program #'s 01.0302 and 01.0304.



To change the Pivot Table field selections return to the Pivot Table Wizard by clicking on the Pivot Table Wizard icon, then click Layout.

To change the Field Settings to functions other than Count (Sum, Average, etc), click on the drop down arrow next to "Pivot Table" and select Field Settings. From here you can perform a variety of functions to sort your data.